THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA

Sherman's Successful March through the State-A Journal of its Leading Incidents.

The New York Evening Post of Thursday contains detailed account of Gen. Sherman's grand march through Georgia, of which we copy the essential postions. This report (the Post says) is the diary of a gentlemen who accompanied the expedition, and who was not only an eyewitness of its incidents but took part in many of its principal events. He begins with a description of the preliminary movements at and around Affants, and does not conclude until our noble army had successfully reached the sheres of the Atlantic and coptured Fort McAllister. This great march of Sherman has few, if any, parallels in history. The strategy with which it was planned and conducted throughout has been alike comprehensive and brilliant. The enemy was so baffled at every point by the ingenuity and complication of the movements, that his confusion became in the end contemptible, if not ludicrous; and the scheme, from the outset to the close, was a splen-

### THE STRATEGY OF SHERMAN.

Near Adama, October 14.—The last few days have been full of excitement. The strategic combinations of Gen. Sherman, which have mystified many and called forth the anxiety and curiosity of all, are beginning in part to unfold, revealing a plan of operations conceived upon the broadest scale which, it is not extravagant to say, has ever

been known in military science.

We begin to understand now why the army was in our late campaign moved to Rome after passing through Alla-toons hills, instead of marching directly on Besacs. Hood at that time was three days march in advance of us. Gen. Sherman knew very well that in no event could Hood be Overtaken should be continue to advance, and he much preferred that his swift-footed foe should pass to the left rather than to the right. If Hood had sone east he would have damaged the railroad again near Atlanta, and then kept to the southward, when he would have been in our present front; offering obstacles serious enough perhaps to have

defeated the movement new in progress.

Sherman's rapid wheel to the left, through Snake's Creek Gap, forced Hood either to proceed directly south towards montgomery or westward. The conqueror of Atlanta, prougal in his well-won wealth, offered the golden apple of West Tennessee, with its richly stored cities, as a prize easily gamed, with a vista of glerious possibili ties opening up in Kentucky, and it might be beyond the line of the Ohio. Well might the rebel General gladden his heart with the anticipations of riot and plunder, and he thought he saw clearly in the immediate future the fulfillment of the promise and prophecy of his master, that Atlanta should be evacuated in thirty days, and the dreaded Sherman, with his Yankee horde following fast in his footsteps, to save the North from invasion and prilage. And thus, giving no rest to the naked, weary feet of his diers, he moved at once in the direction of Florence, on he Tennessee river.

Meanwhile cherman had arrived at the foot of the Chatoogs valley in pursuit. Retaining his main force at Gaylesville, throwing out strong reconnoissances in the direction of the enemy, until, ascertaining beyond a ques-tion that Hood had gulped down the bait, he detached Stanley with the Fourth Corps, sending him to the north towards Bridgeport. "Aha," chuckled Hood, "this is as strategy succeeds." Following the departure of the Fourth Corps, the entire army was moved back to Rome; Schofield, with a portion of the Army of the Onio, was at once sent to Chattanooga. These, with Stapley's troops, furnished Gen. Thomas, who held supreme command, and who had full instructions from Gen. Sherman covering every contingency, with a veteran army of some thirty thousand men, which, with those already in the department, and recruits coming into the field, com-posed a force sufficient to demolish Hood, if they should meet, an event which will take place at Gen Thomas's option, and not at Hood's, if that person remain much longer at the river's bank where he has halted his columns, as if doubtful what course next to pursue.

It was at this moment that the grand project of our captain arose in mocortain yet gigantic proportions; the precise point of destination was not known; but all felt certain that it was couthward further into the heart of the enemy's country, and the blood bounded in our veins at the thought. Officers and men met each other with proud and glad faces. All were impressed with a consciousness of the truth that the march of Union soldiers to the ocean or the Gulf meant that we were to take the life-blood of the rebellion.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH.

WGen. Sherman had called to him from Atlanta his chie quartermaster, Gen. Easton, and chief commissary, Col. Beckwith—men of great conceptive and executive capacity. In four days all that Rome contained, of sick and wounded stores and machinery, was removed, and the city evacuated; a few days more, and the vast amount of provisions, forage, machinery, stores of all kinds, with the invalids and incompetents, which had accumulated at Atlants and along the railroad; the surplus artillery, baggage, eless wagons; every thing, in truth, which would impede the celerity of movement of the army, was gathered up and sent salesy to the North. On the 12th instant the last train of cars whirled rapidly past the troops moving south, speeding over bridges and into the woods as if they leared they might be left helpless in the deserted land. At Curtaville the last communications with the North were severed with the telegraph wire. It bore the message to Gen. Thomas, "All is well."

And so we have cut adrift from our base of operations from our line of communications, launching out into uncertainty at the best; on a journey whose projected end only the General in command knows. Its real fate and destination he does not know, since that rests with the goodness of God and the brave hearts and strong limbs of our soldiers. The history of war bears no similar exam ple, except that of Cortez burning his ships. It is a bold. hazardous undertaking. There is no backward step pos-sible here. Thirty days rations and a new base; that time and those supplies will be exhausted in the most rapid march ere we can arrive at the nearest seacost; arrived there, what then? I never heard that manna grew on the sand beaches or in the marshes, though we are sure that we can obtain lorsge on our way; and I have reason to know that Gen. Sherman is in the highest degree sanguine and cheerful-sure even of success. As for the army they do not stop to ask questions. Sherman says " come," and that is the entire vocabulary to them. A most cheer ful feature of the situation is the fact that the men are healthful and jolly as men can be, hoping for the best willing to dare the worst.

# MARIETTA BURNT-RAILROAD DESTROYED

Behind us we leave a track of smoke and flame. Half of Marietta was burned up, not by orders, however; for the command is that proper details shall be made to destroy all property which can ever be of use to the rebel armies. Streggiers will get into these places, and dwelling houses are it-relied to the ground. In nearly all cases these are the deserted habitations formerly owned by rebels, who are

now reingees.
From Kingston to Atlanta the rails have been taken up on the road, fires built about them, and the iron twisted into all sorts of curves; thus they are left, never to be straightened again. The secesh inhabitants are in an agony of wonder at all these queer man couvring. It appears as if we intended evacuating Atlanta, but our troops are taking the wrong direction for the hopes and purposes of these pe ple.

Atlanta is entirely deserted of human beings, excepting

a few soldiers here and there. The houses are vacant; there is no trade or traffic of any kind; the streets are Beautiful roses bloom in the gardens of fice but a terrible stillness and solitude cover it all degressing the hearts even of those who are glad to de In your peaceful homes at the North you cannot conceive how these people have suffered for their crimes.

# BURNING OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Night of the 15th November .- A grand and aw ful spectacle is presented to the beholder in this beautiful city, now in flames. By order, the chief engineer has de stroyed by powder and fire all the store-houses, depo buildings, and machine shops. The heaven is one expanse of lurio fire; the air is filled with flying, burning cinders; ildings covering over two bundred scres are in ruins of in fames; every meant there is the sharp detonation or the smothered, burning sound of exploding shells and powder concessed in the buildings, and then the sparks and ne shoot away up into the black and red roof, scatter ing the cinders far and wide. These are the machine shops where have been forged and cast rebel cannon, shot and shell, that have carried death to many a brave defender of our nation's bonor. These warehouses have been the receptacle of municips of war, stored to be used for our de-struction. The city, which next to Richmond, has fur-nished more material for prosecuting the war than any other in the South, exists no more as a means for the ene-mies of the Union. A brigade of Massachusetts soldiers the Georgia Central road, from a few miles east of Massachusetts are the only troops now lest in the town. They will be the last to leave it.

# THE ARMY AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Milledgeville, November 24 .- We are in full possession of the capital of the State of Georgia, and without firing of the capital of the confust. On Friday last the Legislature, which had been in session, hearing of our approach, hastily decamped without any adjournment. The legislative nic spread amongst the citizens to such an extent as to depopulate the place, except of a few old gentlemen and laties and the negroes; the latter welcoming our approach with coatside a claimstions of joy. Gen Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, first entered the city, arriving by way of comical in the extreme. They little imagined the move railroad. Thus far we have reason to believe that the vannah river is expected to furnish supplies for the rebel

ment for their crimes looming up before them they sought every possible means of escape. Private effects, household farniture, books, pictures, every thing was conveyed to the depot and leaded into the care until they were filled and heaped, and the flying people could not find standing room. Any and every price was obtained for a vehicle. A thousand dollars was cheap for a common buggy, and men rushed about the streets in agony of fear lest they should

fall victims to the ferocity of the Yankees.' Several days of perfect quiet passed after this exodus, when, on a bright sunching morning, a regiment entered the city with a band playing national airs, which muste had many a day since been hushed in the capital of Georgia. But few of the troops were marched through the city. Some two or three regiments were detailed under the or ters of the engineers to destroy-certain property designated by the General commanding. The magazines, ar senals, depot buildings, factories of one kind and another, with storehouses containing large amounts of Government property, and some seventeen hundred bales of cotton, re burned. Private houses were respected every where, even those of noted rebels, and I heard of no instance of pillage or insult to the inhabitants. One or two of the latter, known as having been in the rebel army, were made prisoners of war, but the surgeons at the hospitals, the Principal of the Insane Asylum, and others, expressed their gratitude that such perfect order was maintained throughout the city. Gen. Sherman is at the Executive Mansion, its former occupant having, with extremely bad grace, fled from his distinguished visiter, taking with him the entire furniture of the building.

## DECEIVING THE ENEMY-A FIGHT.

Gen. Sherman's opening move in the present campaign has been successful in the highest degree. At first moving his army in three columns, with a column of cavalry on his extreme right, upon eccentric lines, he diverted the attention of the enemy, so that he concentrated his forces at extreme points, Macon and Augusts, leaving unimpeded the progress of the main body In this campaign—the end of which does not yet appear-it is not the purpose of the General to spend his time before fortified cities, nor yet to encumber his wagens with wounded men. His instruc-tions to Kilpatrick were to demonstrate against Macon, getting within five miles of the city. The roads each column were to follow were carefully designated, the number of miles each day to be travelled, and the points of rendezyous were given at a certain date. All of these conditions were fulfilled to the letter. Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, arrived at Milledgeville on the 221 instant, preced-ing Lavis, with the Fourteenth Corps, one day. On the same day Klipstrick struck the Macon and Western road, destroying the bridge at Walnut creek. The day following, Howard, with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, arrived at Gordon, and began the destruction of the Georgia Central railroad.

It was near here that the most serious fight of the campaign occurred to this date. Gen. Wolcot, in command of detachment of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, was thrown forward to Griswoldville, towards Macon, for de-monstrative purposes merely. The enemy, some five thousand strong, advanced upon our troops, who had thrown up temporary breastworks, with a section of a battery in position. The cavalry fell slowly back on e ther fiank of the brigade, protecting them from attack in flank and rear. The rebels are composed of militia chiefly, although a portion of Hardee's old corps was present, having been brought up from Savannah. With that ignorance of danger common to new troops, the rebels rushed upon our veterans with the greatest fury. They were received with grape shot and musketry at point blank range, our soldiers firing coolly while shouting derisively to the quivering columns to come on. The rebels resumed the at ack, but with the same fatal results, and were soon in full flight, eaving more than three hundred dead on the field Our loss was some forty killed and wounded, while their killed, wounded, and prisoners are estimated to exceed two thousand five hundred. A pretty severe lesson they have reseived. It is said, Co n'est que le premier pas qui coute This first step has been a most expensive one, and judging from the fact that we have not heard from them since, they seem to have interpreted the proverb otherwise than in the recognised sense.

## THE FIGHTING NEAR SANDERSVILLE.

Near Tonnille Station, on the Georgia Central Rail read. Nov 27.—Since writing the above the army has moved forward all along the line. The rebels seem to have understood, but too late, that it was not Sherman's intenon to make a serious attack upon Macon. They have, however, succeeded in getting Wheeler across the Ocone at a point below the railroad bridge. We first became aware of their presence in our front by the destruction of several small bridges across Buffalo creek, on the two roads leading to Sandersville, over which were advancing the Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps. We were delayed but a few hours. The passage was also contested by the the way and into the streets of Sandersville. The Twentieth Corps had the advance, deploying a regiment as skirmisters, forming the remainder of a brigade in line of bat the on either side of the road. The movement was executed in the handsomest manner, and was so effectual as not to impede the march of the column in the slightest degree, although the roll of musketry was unceasing. Our loss was not serious, twenty-odd killed and wounded.

# NEAR THE OCONEZ.

As the Twentieth Corps entered Sandersville they were et by the Fourteenth, whose head of column arrived at the same moment. While these two corps had met with the obstructions above mentioned, the army under Gen. Howard were attempting to throw a pontoon across the Oconee at the Geor, in Central Railroad bridge, Here they met a force under the command of Gen. Wayne, which was composed of a portion of Wheeler's cavalry militia, and a band of convicts who had been liberated from the penitentiary upon the condition that they would oin the army. The most of these desperadoes have been taken prisoners, dressed in their State prison clothing. Gen. Sherman has turned them loose, believing that Gov. Brown had not got the full benefits of his liberality. rebels did not make a remarkably stern defence of the bridge, for Howard was able to cross his army yesterday, and commenced breaking ratiroad again to-day all of the army, except one corps, are engaged in this same work. Morgan, with his army, was hardly able to reach this point when he met Gen. Hardee, who had man-ged to get around here from Macon. Our troops struck the railroad at this station a few hours after the frightened band escaped.

ABUNDANCE OF SUPPLLES. We had been told that the country was very poor east of the ' conee, but our experience has been a delightful gastropomic contradiction of the statement. The cattle rains are getting so large that we find difficulty in driving them along. Thanksgiving day was very generally of served in the army, the troops accorning chickens in the plenitude of turkeys with which they had supplied themcives Vegetables of all kinds, and in unlimited quantities, were at hand, and the soldiers gave thanks as soldiers may, and were merry as only soldiers can be. In truth, so lar as the gratification of the stomach goes, the troops are pursuing a continuous thanksgiving. In addition to fowls, vegetables, and meats, many obtain a delicious sirup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all the plantstions and stored away in large troughs and hogsheads. The milis here and there furnish fresh supplies of flour and neal, and we hear little or nothing of "hard tack"-that terror to weak mastication Over the sections of country lately traversed I find very little cultivation of cotton. The commands of Davis appear to have been obeyed; and our large droves of cattle are turned nightly into the im. mense fields of ungathered corn to eat their fill, while the granaries are crowded to overflowing with both oats and We have also reached the sand regions, so that the fall of rain has no terrors, the roads are excellent, and would become firmer from a liberal wetting. The rise of the rivers will not bother us much, for each army corps has its pontoon, and the launching of its boats in a matter

# DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS

By the way, the destruction of railroads in this campaign has been most thorough. The destruction of such long lines of road necessarily requires time, which in an expedition of this kind is valuable in the highest degree ordinary method of destruction was to place the rails across pile of burning sleepers, their own weight bending them. But this does not injure the rail so much but that it may be heated and straightened again. Instruments have been made; one is a clasp, which locks under the rail. It has a ring in the top, into which is inserted a long lever, and the rail is thus ripped from the sleepers. When the rail has become heated a wrench is applied, which fits close over the ends of the rail: by turning them in opposite directions the rail is so twisted that even a rolling machine could not bring it back into shape In this manner have been destroyed some thirty miles of rails which lay in the city of Atlanta, and also all the rails on the Augusta and Atlanta to Terrville Station; where I am now writing.

# THE MARCH TO THE OGERCHEE.

November 29, near Johnson's, on the south side of the Georgia Railroad - We have not heard from the army on the north side of the railroad since it left us at Sandersville, nor from Kilpatrick, until to-day, and then indirectly through a negro, who reports that the son of his master rode all the way from Louisville in great baste, reporting that Wheeler was fighting the Yankees, who were advancing on Augusta. Gen. Sherman's second step in this campaign will have been equally successful with the first if he is able to cross the Ogeechee to morrow without much opposition. Davis and Kilpatrick's movement has Madison, having accomplished his mission of destroying the restronds and va usbie bridges at Madison. The fright of Ogeochee of the main body of the army, which for two Ogeochee of the main body of the army, which for two | Carolina. the legislators, as described by witnesses, must have been days past has been marching on parallel roads south of the

ment of our tert wing, hearing first of the advance of Kiipatrick on the extreme right towards Macon, and supposed
that to be shother raid. What their opinion was when
Howard sarmy appeared at McDonough it would be difficult to say; and their astonishment must have approached
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ment for their crimes tooming up before them they sought
ment of our principal movement, and are
trembling with the feat that Augusta is our objective point.
Kilpatrick is doing the same work which he accomplished
with such high honor when covering our right flack in the
such say; and their astonishment must have approached
is no region which is supplies from the Staty, but he district to Loc wh at the head of our great cavalry Generals, but it will be uttered with the prayers and blessings of the wives and children of the prisphers whom he may liberate at Millen, which is the point he sims for, and where have been incarcerated many thousands of our brave comrades. Kilpade trick started on the same day that our army left Milledge-vile, the Litte instant. I have not mentioned the fact be-fore in this diary, for fear that it might, in the casualties of war, get into the liands of the rebels and interfere with the movement. Heaven prosper it, say I.

### BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRY.

All day long the army has been moving through magnifient pine woods-the savannahs of the South, as they are termed. I have never seen, and I can't conceive a more picturesque sight than the army winding along through hese grand old woods. The pines rise, naked of branches eighty and ninety feet, and then are crowned with a turof pure green. The trees are wide apart, so that frequently two trains of wagons and troops in double column are marching abreast. In the distance may be seen a troop of horsemen, some general and his staff, turning about here and there, their gay uniforms, and red and wh te flags contrasting harmoniously with the bright, yel-low grass underneath and the deep evergreen. War has its remance and its pleasures, and nothing could be more delightful, nor can there be more beautiful subjects for the artist's pencil than a thousand sights which have met my eye for days past, and hich can never be seen outside the

The most pathetic scenes occur upon our line of march daily and hourly. Thousands of negro women join the column, some carrying household truck; others, and many of them there are, who bear the heavy burden of children in their arms, while older boys and girls plod by their ides. All these women and children are ordered back, heartrending though it may be to refuse them liberty They won't go. One begs that she may go to see her hus band and children at Savannah. Long years ago she was forced from them and sold. Another has heard that her boy was in Macon, and she is "done gone with grief goin on four years." They cannot be made to understand that they must remain behind, and they are satisfied only when Gen. Sherman tells them—as he does every day—that we hall come back for them some time, and that they must e patient until the proper hour of deliverance comes.

#### THE POLICY OF SHERMAN.

Station of Georgia Central Railroad, Nov. 30 .- With he exception of the Fifteenth Corps our army is across the Ogeechee, and without fighting a battle. This river is a line of great strength to the rebels, and they might have made its passage a costly effort for us, but they have bee outwitted and out-man cuvered. I am more convinced than ever that if Gen. Sherman intends taking his army to the seaboard, it is evidently his policy to avoid a battle, or any contest which will delay him in the establishment of new base of operations and supplies; if he is able to estab-lish this new base, and at the same time destroy all the lines of communication from the rebel armies with the great cities, so that they will be as much isolated as those strongholds were in our hands, he will have accoun plished the greatest strategic victory in the war, and a the more welcome because bloodless. Macon, Augusta Savannah, or Charleston are of no special value to us, ex cept that either one of the latter may be useful as a bas f supplies. One and all of them are of the most vital im portance to the rebels, as the source from or through which they draw their stores of ammunition and the largest part of their supplies.

KILPATRICK AT MILLEN.

We have heard to day from Kilpatrick and from Miller Kilpstrick made a splendid march, fighting Wheeler all the way, to Waynesboro, destroying the railroad bridge crossing Briar creek, between Augusta and Milen. It is with real grief that I write he was unable to accomplish the reease of our prisoners. It appears that for some time pa the rebels have been removing our soldiers from Millen the officers have been sent to Columbia, (S. C.) and the rivates further south, somewhere on the Gulf railroad.

PASSAGE OF THE OGEECHE A GEORGIA FOG. We have had very little difficulty in crossing the Cge

hee. The Twentieth Corps moved down the railros destroying it to the bridge. The Seventeenth Corps cov ered the river at this point, where a light bridge was only partially destroyed. It was easily repaired, so that the iniantry and cavelry could pass over it, while the wagons and artillery used the pontoons. The Ogeechee is about sixty yards in width at this point. It is approached on the north ern or western side through swamps, which would be impassable were it not for the sandy soil which packs solid when the water covers the roads, although in places there are treacherous quicksands which we are obliged to cor-

duroy.

This evening I walked down to the river. A novel and vivid sight was it to see the fires of pitch pine flaring up into the mist and darkness, the figures of men and horses coming out of the dense shadows in gigantic proportions Porchlights are blinking and flashing away off in the forests, while the still air echoed and re-echoed with the cries of teamsters and the wild shouts of the soldiers. A long line of the troops ma ched across the foot bridge, each soldier bearing a torch; their light renec the swift running stream Soon the fog, which settles like | troops. a blanket over the swamps and forests of the river bottoms, shut down upon the scene, and so dense and dark was it that torches were of but little use, and men were directed here and there by the voice. "Jim, are you there?" shouts one. "Yes, I am here," is the impatient "Well, then go straight shead." answer. ahead! where in thunder is 'straight ahead?'"

# THE ADVANCE TOWARDS SAVANNAH.

Scarboro' December 3 .- Pivoted upon Millen the army has awang slowly round from its eastern course, and i now moving in six columns upon parallel roads southward. Until yesterday it was impossible for the rebels to decide whether or not it was Gen. Sherman's intention to march upon Angusta. Kilpatrick had destroyed the bridge above Warnesbore', and falling back had again advanced. supported by the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Davis. South of this column, moving eastward through Birdsville, was the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. Slocum Yet further south the Seventeenth Corps, Gen. Blair in comman t, followed the railroad, destroying it as he West and south of the Ogechee the Fifteenth advanced. Corps, Gen. Osterhaus in immediate command, but under the eye of Gen. Howard, has moved in two columns.

Until now Davis and Kilpatrick have been a cover and shield to the real movements. At no time has it been possible for Hardee to interpose any serious obstacle to he advance of the main body of our army, for our left wing has always been a strong arm thrust out in advance, ready to put in chancery any force which might attempt to

get within its guard. The repel councils of war appear to have been com pletely deceived, for we hear it reported that Bragg and Longstreet are at Augusta, with ten thousand men made up of militis, two or three South Carolina regiments, and a portion of Hampton's Legion, sent there for one month. It is possible, now that the curtain has been withdrawn. and as it may appear that we are marching straight for Savannah, their Generals, with their ten thousand, may attempt to harnes our rear, but they can accomplish nothing but the loss of a few lives, without checking our

The work so admirably performed by our left wing, s far as it obliged the rebels in our front constantly to retreat, by threatening their rear, now becomes the office of the Fifteenth Corps, our right wing, on the right bank of the river. Its two columns are moving one day's march in advance of the main body of the army, marching down the penneula between the Savannah and Ogechee rivers. The ecessity and value of these flank movements first of the right wing with Kilpatrick's cavalry, then of Davis and Kilpatrick on the left, and now of Howard on our right, s because we cannot run over and demolish any and all the rebel forces in Georgia. They could not for a moment stand before this army upon any ordinary battle ground, but a very small force of infantry or cavalry at a river could delay a column half a day, and perhaps longer, and as our soldiers have got tired of chickens, sweet potatoes, sorghum, &c., and nave been promised oysters on the half shell oveters roasted, stewed, &c , in short, oysters, they don't care to be delayed.

# THE GEORGIA RAILROADS

The railroad which has been receiving our immediate attention within the last week is altogether the best I have seen in the State, though the rail itself is not so heavy as the T rail, on the Augusta and Atlanta road. The rail on the Georgia Central is partially laid with the U, and a portion of light T rail, but it is all fastened to parallel stringers, which are again fixed to the ties. The station-houses are generally built of brick, in the most substantial manner. The very large depot at Millen was a wooden building of graceful form, and admirably made. It made the biggest fire I have seen since we leit Atlanta and delighted the soldiers amazingly. The taste for configrations has been so cultivated in this community of late, that any small affair attracts very little attention.

# GREAT CORN FIELDS.

We daily traverse immense corn fields covering from one hundred to one thousand acres. These were once devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and it is surprising to see how the planters have carried out the wishes or orders of the rebel Government in this respect. There has been a large amount of cotton destroyed in this campaign, but it must have been but a small portion even of the limited crop raised, as the destruction has chiefly been away from the railroads. As near as I can learn two-thirds of this cotton has been sent over the Georgia Central railroad to Augusta by way of Millen; from thence a limited amount has been transported to Wilmington for trans-Atlantic shipment; the residue yet remains in the vicinity of Columbia, South

It is well ascertained that the country west of the Sa-

Ogechee Church, Dac. 6th.—The army for two past has been concentrating at this point, which is vs narrowest part of the peninsula. Gen. Howard is still on the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distinct the last ten days my command has marched three hundred miles—one hundred of which the marched three hundred miles—one hundred mile CONCENTRATION OF THE ARMY-A FRIG. tance, and has ample means of crossing the river should it be necessary, which is not at all probable. Kilpatrick has again done noble work. On Sunday last, while marching towards Alexander, for the purpose of more thoroughly completing the destruction of the railroad bridge crossing Briar Creek, we found Wheeler on his way near Waynes-boro. He fought him several times, punishing him severely in each unstance delivery his infactor, and caralry hefore in each instance, driving his infantry and cavalry before him through Waynesboro' and beyond the bridge, which was completely destroyed. He rejoined the main body of our army then marching southward.

### THE ARMY FURTHER SOUTH.

December 8th.—The army has been advancing slowly and surely, but as cautiously as if a strong army were in our front. The relative position of the troops has not ma-terially changed since last writing, except that we are all further south. From fifteeen to twenty miles lies Savannah, it is to be supposed in some perturbation at the certainty of our approach. If the rebels intend fighting in defence of the city it will be behind their fortifications, for as yet we have only skirmished with parties of cavalry, and they have not seen the head of our infantry column, and can only udge of our strength through injudicious publications the newspapers north.

A BOLD MOVEMENT. Gen. Howard has just returned from a very successful movement. Fearing that we should detach a force for the purpose of destroying the Gulf road which they are using to its utmost capacity just now, they pushed a force across the Ogechee. While this body were covered by a strong riverside line, Gen. Corse, of Allatoona, memory, shove is division between the Little and Great Ogechee miles in advance of the main column to the canal, which runs from the Ogechee to the Savannah river. He bridged the canal, crossed it with his division, and now holds a position out of which Hood's army could not drive him. This bold step has forced the rebels to evacuate the line of works stretching from river to river, and they have now fairly sought refuge in the fortifications proper of Savannah.

## THE SIGNAL-GUNS OF THE GUNBOATS.

All the afternoon we have heard the signal guns of our gunboats, supposed to be in Ossabaw Sound. My heart thrills with gladness to think that we are within speaking distance of our brethren of the brave navy, and that we are hereafter to act in unison, with we hepe more purpose han has been the result with most expeditions on the Atlantic coast. The next three days promise to be full of nterest, for we shall now seek to establish a base of sup plies in connection with our fleet.

### CLOSING IN UPON SAVANNAH.

December 9th -We are gradually closing in upon the city. Gen. Howard holds the position gained on the other ide of the canal yesterday, and has advanced the larger part of his command in its support. Portions of our army are now within eight miles of Savannah. Gen Blair's column lost several officers and men, some of them by bonorable fighting, as the rebels withstood the advance with pertinacity. One officer and several men were severely wounded by the explosion of shells and torpedoe One officer and several men were seburned and concealed in the road, which was an attempt at cowardly murder. In the entrance to forts, or in a breac nade in a line of works, such implements may be used to defeat the assault, but the laws of war do not justify an at empt of the kind which has been so disastrous to-day The prisoners were marched over the road and removed two of these treacherous, death dealing instruments.

Gen Davis is to-night at Cherokee Hill, having crossthe Charleston road, partially destroying the bridge spanning the Savannah. He has also been opposed by the rebels, but, as with the other columns, the opposition only accelerated the progress of the troops, who hurry forward on the double-quick at the sound of the guns, eager to get into the fight. To-morrow we may expect to have con centrated our army so as to form a continuous line about

## STRONG LINES OF REBEL WORKS.

December 10th .-- The army has advanced some six miles to-day, and have met every where a strong line of works, which appear to be held by a strong force; with thirtytwo pound guns in position, their line, although extended is more easily defended, because of a succession of impas sable swamps which stretch across the peninsula. All the openings between these morasses and the roads which lead through them are strongly fortified, and the approaches have been contested vigorously, but with little less to us. Gen. Sherman seems to avoid the sacrifice of ife, and I doubt his making any serious attack until he has communication with the fleet.

We have connected our lines, so that the corps are within supporting distance of each other. The soldiers are meanwhile in most cheerful spirits, with that insons-

December 13 -At Fort McAllister. To-day I have been spectator of one of those glorious sights where the actors, passing through the most fearful ordeal of fire which befalls the soldier, come out successful, and are always af-ter heroes. The second division of the Fifteenth Corps have marched to-day fifteen miles; and, without the assistance of artillery, have crossed an open space of six hundred yards, under a fierce fire of twenty one heavy guns, crawling through a thick abattis, crossed a ditch of great depth, at whose bottom were driven thick palisades, torn them away, surmounted the crest and palisades, shot and bayonetted the gunners who refused to surrender at their posts, and planted the stars and str pes upon the work in triumph. - I he assault was made with a sing approached the fort from all sides but that of the river at the same instant, never for an instant wavering, no man lurking shelter, but facing the fire manfully. The explo sion of torpedoes at this point did not deter them Perhaps in the history of this war there has not been a more striking example of the evidence of quick, determined action. Had we waited, put up entranchments, shelled the place, and made the usual approaches, we should have lost many more lives, and time that was invaluable. As it is, our entire loss is not more than ninety men killed and wounded, and we have gained a necessity, a base of supplies. Our whole army are easer to emulate such a glo-rious example, and this esprit du corps has been raised to

#### EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERIES OF PETRO-LEUM IN CALIFORNIA.

We extract (eays the New York Observer) the followng passages from a statement based on a report of Prof. Silliman, recently published, upon the occurrence of pe troleum oil in certain parts of California :

The occurrence of fluid inflammable substances upor the coast of Santa Barbara, in Southern California, has been known since 1792; but little importance has been attached to it until very recently, when the development of the oil region of Pennsylvania has shown the immense value of the great natural repositories of petroleum, and directed attention to other localities in which it is found. One of the most extraordinary of these repositories is that near the coast of California, about three hundred and twenty miles south from San Francisco, where the usual adications of petroleum were so great that parties, on earning the fact, at once proceeded to make explo-

The importance of these indications of a great petroleum region was not appreciated by the early explorers and settlers in California from the Atlantic States; and one suspected that the cil of this district was destined to add snother product to the resources of the State, un equalled perhaps in value even by that of her wonderful mines of the precious metals. Even the indications of the vast quantities of petroleum on the surface have been re garled by the owners of the estates as a detriment to their property, inasmuch as they caused a loss of their live stock, in which the value of their ranches chiefly consisted by the animals becoming drowned in the great pools of etroleum. The exudations have the effect to render bar en tracts of land of a mile square, more or less, in the nidst of a fine agricultural district.

The first attempt to apply this petroleum to useful pur poses was made about two years since by Mr. Gilbert, who, understanding its nature, and flading it in abundance setting from many springs upon the property, put up for himse f a refinery upon a small scale. He drew the crude oil chiefly from one of the great wells, from which he obtained four hundred barrels without apparently diminishing the supply. In the summer of 1864 Prof Sill man examined this locality, and in a letter, dated at Buenavenatura, Santa Barbara county, July 2d, 1864, he writes:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thou eand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil wells, some of them of the largest size. The oil is struggling to the surface at every available point, and is running away down the rivers for miles and miles. Artesian wells will be fruitful slong a double line of thir-teen miles, say for at least twenty-five miles in linear ex-tent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant, of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring in a right line in all near thirteen miles. As a ranch it is a spiendid estate, but its value is ts almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil.

The report of Prof. Silliman fully confirms his first im essions, and presents more complete details of the wonderful resources of this property.

A BLOODY BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

The Deaver (Colorado) News of December 8th gives full accounts of the recent severe battle between Colorado troops and the Cheyenne Indians, in which the latter were surprised after a forced march of forty miles, and an entire tribe almost exterminated, including several distinguished chiefs. The official report is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

In the Field, Cheyenne County,
South Bend, Big Sandy, November 29, 1864.
To Major Gen. S. R. Curtis, Fort Leavenworth. pow was two feet deep. After a march of forty miles empight, I, at daylight this morning, attacked a Cheybundilege of one hundred and thirty ledges, from nine hundred and thirty ledges, from nine Chiefs. To one thousand warriors strong. We killed Chiefs to one thousand warriors atrong. We killed Chiefs to one thousand warriors arrong. We killed Chiefs to one thousand warriors are nine kettle, white Antelope, and Little Robe, and between our and five hundred other Indians, and captured between our and five hundred ponies and mules. Our loss is nine four and the hundred ponies and mules. Our loss is nine four and the hundred ponies and mules. Our loss is nine four and the hundred ponies and mules. Smoky Hill. We found a white man's scalp, not more than three days old, in a lodge.

Colonel Command. District of Colorado, and the Hadian Expedition.

Private letters give the following additional particulars.

Private letters give the following patitional particulars: Our less is eight killed, one missing and about forty wounded. The Indian less is variously especiated at from three to five hundred-I think about three bodred-between five and six hundred Indian saddles, and ver one hundred louges, with all their camp equipage. Mack Kettle, White Antelope, One Eye, and other chiefe aramong the killed. I think this the severest chastisement ever given to Indians in battle on the American continent. Our men fought with great enthusiasm and bravery, but with some disorder. There are plenty more Indians within a few days' march."

Another letter says: "We start for another band of red skins and shall fight differently next time. I never saw more bravery displayed by any set of people on the face of the earth than by those Indians They would charge on a whole company singly, determined to kill some one be fore being killed themselves. We, of course, took no prisoners, except John Smith's son, and he was taken suddenly ill in the night and died before morning. I shall leave here as soon as I can see our wounded safely on the way to the hospital at Fort Lyon, for the villages of the Sioux, which are reported about eighty miles from here on the Smoky Hill, and three thousand strong. So look out for more fighting, I will state for the consideration of gentlemen who are opposed to fighting these red scoundreis, that I was shown, by my chief surgeon, the scale of a white man, taken from the lodge of one of the chiefs, which could not have been more than two or three days taken, and I could mention many more things to show how these Indians, who have been drawing Government rations at Fort Lyon, are and have been acting."

## TRIAL OF THE THIRTEEN. The decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal settles

the question of the right of association in France. Thirteen gentlemen have been finally pronounced guilty of sedition, because they met at the house of M. Garnier Pages, previous to the last general election, to confer upon the best means of securing the return of certain Opposition candidates. The discrepancies confessedly existing between their individual convictions precluded the possibility of any charge being made against them of dynastic or democratic plottings. A more heterogeneous assemblage, for the size of it, never existed Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans were met together in a private dwelling, without the show or affectation of publicity, to ascertain how far they could honorably co-operate in promoting the return of independent candidates to the Corps Legislatif. The only test they agreed to acknowledge was that of independency of Government is fluence: the only qual ficaion they held indispensable was that a man sho in Imperial livery. Bourbonists were there of the Berryer type, and ultramontanists of the school of M. Falloux. M. Thiers had his admirers, and Odillon Barrot had his friends. Jules Favre and Cr. mieux numbered in the gathering two or three of their allies. Past differences were laid aside and former resentments husbed, with the commos aim and for the common purpose of securing, if possible, such a minority in the Chamber nominally empowered to make laws and impose taxes, as might give utterance to the reasonable dissent of a large portion of the community from the fore gn and financial policy of the Government question whatever was raised of organic change. ord was said of altering the suffrage, of modifying the Legislature, or of changing the succession to the throne. No more was sought than the practical exercise of liberty to think and speak as educated men in a civilized country always have claimed and must claim to do. If universal suffrage was not meant to be a mockery in France, it was their admitted privilege, nay, their most obvious duty, to consider beforehand whom they should elect. The act of voting when they had made up their minds might be per-formed silently instead of viva roce; but the previous in comparing beforehand their relative strength and accepta bility must somehow or other be found. The voting would obviously be of little avail without the inquiry. To tell the French people they may vote for or against

the Government nominee in each prefecture is neither in sound or sense to say that they may elect representatives To elect does not mean to choose between sulking or snar! ing ineffectually at the nomination of a particular indi vidual, or, on the other hand, making a show of assenting thereto. To elect, means to choose from amongst several or between two. Unless freedom of candidature be re cognised, the form of what is miscalled election is simply an egregious cheat, politically meaningless, and morally worth nothing. But the liberty of candidature is likewise empty imposture, if previous conference and comparison of the contributive strength of sections and classes of the community be inhibited. Without the right of peaceable association, it is impossible, perhaps, in any country, but, above all, in France, that there should be freedom of caudidature or freedom of choice. Napoleon III compre-hends this well; and therefore the Procureur Imperial has been engaged for many months in hunting from court to court thirteen gentlemen who acted as an Opposition Comnittee in Paris previous to the last general election. He has now succeeded in obtaining final judgment against them from the Court of Appeal, and they await their sen tence. It was argued cogently, but of course unconvenc-ingly, by MM. Desmarest, Picard, and Berryer, that the law against political societies tending to control or modify the policy of the Government had not been violated, be no twenty individuals could be named amongs whom any privity existed on the subject of Imperial jeal ousy. The names of the defendants in the indictment were forthcoming; and it was only inferentially proved that there might or must have been as many more in cor respondence with them. In vain the counsel for the defence challenged the prosecutors to say who these anonynous associates might be. The court ruled that this wa innecessary. In vain they asked whether departmental or town committees would be equally held to be illegal, as the logic of inculpation seemed to imply: the court put this saide as a question not before them. In vain the venerable Berryer, his brow enwreathed with the homage paid by the English Bar to his courage and constancy, adured the judges to rise superior to the superstitious regard for technicalities, and to construe the law as one which must presumably have been made in a spirit and in a sensworthy of an enlightened Government and an enlightened people. He seemed to them as one was mockey; and no heed whatever was given to his noble appeals. Nothing is now left to popular discontent in France but to conspire Its mouth is shut; it can only for the future becken and make secret signs—a terrible alternative for despotism!

# [London Examiner.

## BURNING OF A WILL. A few days ago the will of the late Thomas Jamison, who

resided near St. George's, was burned under the following

singular circumstances: Mr. Jamison, recently deceased had left his large estate, about a hundred thousand dollars in value, principally to his sons, leaving his daughters, three in number, only six thousand dollars each, coupled with he strange condition that that amount should be forfeited if they married without the consent of the executor, Mr Thomas J. Craven. The will was drawn by Charles B. Lore, Esq., and witnessed by Mr. Eli Biddle. It was read after the burial of Jamison. A few eveniogs afterwards the young ladies sent for Mr. Craven and desired to look at the will. He went there, and found a hot fice in the stove, a table opposite, with seats on the side near the stove for the ladies, and on the further side from the stove for himself. One of the ladies stated that she wished to for himself. One of the ladies stated that she wished to examine some items, and requested the will to be handed to her. Mr. Craven complied with her request, but, suspecting her intention, moved to the opposite side of the table and sat alongside of her. She examined the will carefully, when he perceived Miss Annie Jamison open the stove door. He at once moved to take hold of the will, suspecting her intention, when his suspicions were aliayed by her asking her sister for the poker. Thinking she wish ed only to poke the fire, he felt rather ashamed of his suspicions, when he was handed Harper's Magazine to look at. This for a moment diverted his attention, when, in an at. This for a moment diverted his attention, when, in an instant, the will was handed to Annie, with the leaves all pened, and rammed into the hot stove, Mr. Craven pushed on one side, the light was put out, and the will, before he could interfere, destroyed forever. The will has not been recorded, but Charles B. Lore, Esq. has a copy. The ladies say they would not mind the small amount of mo left them, but they do object to one not connected with the family having any thing to say in their matrimonial engage ments. The case will be heard before the Register, and more than probable come before the court at Newcastle.

# LACK OF MEN AT THE SOUTH.

The following letter from an officer in Gen. Sherman's army, who accompanied it through its march from Atlanta to Savannah, affords an interesting juside view of the condition of the Confederacy as it appeared to an intelligent observer. . It will be seen that the writer was necessarily ignorant of Gen. Thomas's glorious victory:

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Near Savannah, December 15, 1864.

The first stage of our campaign is over. We have successfully marched through the heart of the enemy's country, meeting with little or no opposition, fluding few if any men, and living on one of the richest sections of our land; and now we lie in lioes of investment around the principal city of the great cutton State—Georgia. Our success so far has been all that Gen. Sherman could have anticipated. We have destroyed their great base of communication between Virginia and the Southwestern States; have shut up in Savanush some fifteen or tweety thousand men, and between Virginia and the Southwestern States, have sur up in Savannah some fifteen or twenty thousand men, and can afford to wait patiently until hu ger does its work on them, eating ourselves hard tack and such delicacies as our friends at the North may choose to send us, as we have established a base of supplies in Ossabaw Bound, ready to receive just such favors.

This much demonstrates clearly to my mind that the strength of the Confederacy is narrowed down to their armies operating in Virginia, in Tennessee, and the forces under Kirby, Smith in the trans-Mississippi department. The rebels have exhausted their resources so far as men are concerned; and that is as far as they have exhausted them. them. They have plenty of provisions of every kind They them. They have plenty of provisions of every kind They had good lines of communication. And they experience, so far as I could see, but little inconvenience from the depreciation of their currency; for, as it is not a medium of exchange between the Confederate States and the rest of the world, it matters but little to the farmers of Georgia whether they buy a pound of four for ten cents old curlency, or ten dollars of the new, either amount representing he such standard article the same value. I don't mean to say that these same farmers would be willing to receive the depreciated trash, if they had an open market, and made their purchases on a basis of gold and silver. But when every thing is reckoned on the basis of Confederate when every thing is reckoned on the basis of Confederate money, that money answers the purpose as well as any thing else as a medium of exchange.

The Confederate authorities have therefore little trouble

to supply their armies with every thing that the country produces, as the people take their money with apparent cheerfulness in exchange for their produce. But men they cannot get. To defend Savann h they have drawn most heavily from the garrisons of Charleston, Wilmington, Augusta, and almost every other point accessible; and by sbutting this force up in Savanuah until they are starved into a surrender, we are cripping the rebels as much as if we had withdrawn just so many men from their effective fighting force. When Savenhah falls—as fall I feel it must—we have an excellent bese, and can move to Augueta, one hundred and twenty seven miles into the interior, supplying our army by the Savannah river, which is pavigable to that point. Then, with Augusta as a secondary base, where will not Sherman go? You may think I am counting my chickens before they are hatched. But Sherman, I know, feels confident that he can and will take Savannah; and he is by far too restless a man to remain quiet in one place very long.

### THE REBEL SITUATION.

In the rebel Senate, a few days ago, the pending question being a measure for the reformation of rebel finances. Mr. HENRY S. FOOTE declared if the bill was defeated the war would be virtually at an end. He then drew the following cheerless picture of the affairs of the Confederacy We quote:

"The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough pol cy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Earl of Strafford, the enforcement of which speedily brought Charles the First to the block, but before grafford had lost his own head. Ten days hence freedo of deliberation will have been eff-ctually extinguished in this body, by means which I may not specify. The free-dom of the press will, in all probability, come to an end about the same time by the operation of causes which I have heretofore discussed in this hall. In the midst of these alarming occurrences, and white corruption is known to be diffusing itself along all the channels of official inter-course, what is the condition of our armies? Lee is nobly and successfully defending Richmond and Petersburg. The unjust, unwise, and deeply criminal displacement of the gallant and efficient Johnson from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville, have opened all Southern Geor-gis, South Carolina, and Alabama by the army of She-man Fort McAllister has fallen. Savaonah is about to mil. The fate of Charleston seems only to be deferred a few days later. Hood's army has already met with a great disaster at Franklin, and, in my judgment, is fatally compromised Presidential interference is the cause of all these dire mischiefe, as it was of the result of the unfortunate bate Murfreesboro, and the still more disastrous one at Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed—an event which I fear is but too probable—and Suerman should come round to this vicinity in ships—which I do

In the robel House of Representatives on Saturday last Mr. McMullen of Virginia, offered reso sending within the Union lines commissioners to treat with the representatives of the Government at Washington for restoration of peace. In reply to a question Mr. McMulen stated that Bishop Lay, who recently arrived in Richmond, had been a sured by Gen. Grant that any such commissioners would be allowed to pass through his lines. Mr. McMullen claimed that each State has a right to open

not doubt he now intends-what will be the fate of Rich

negotiations with the Federal authorities. The Charleston Courier mentions what it calls "somehing of a panic in Savannah" last Friday. It says that some croakers were ready and willing to give up," and that "some of the warehouses and depositories of prorisions were opened, and all persons told to help themselves." Three severe charges of Sherman's men on the rebel lines in front of the city on Saturday were reported. The Richmond journals of Monday have learned of Hood's lefeat. The Examiner severely consures Gen. Davis for

closing its article as follows: "Then followed the President's barangues containing the plan of the new campaign, which is just now concluding at Savannah and Nashville. We have never trusted the per make any remarks upon the haraugues; and the chroncle of events, which a painful duty compels us to publish day by day, furnishes an elucidation and a commi which no words and no pen will ever rival. Enough it is to say that fortune fled from the Southern standard when Johnston's hand was removed from the staff; and the evil spirit which had baunted Bragg returned into the army when Hood assumed command."

# COITON CULTURE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta Englishman of October 26th has the folowing remarks upon the cotton crop of the northwestern provinces of India, from which it appears that the culture of the staple was increased fifty per cent. during the present year :

"From a report of the P and of Revenue, which we have lately received, it appears that, after making every allowance for the effects of drought and other drawbacks, the out-turn of cotton this year is estimated at 2 000,000 of maunds, against 1,135,688 maunds in the previous season. Of this amount it is supposed about one-fourth will be retained for domestic consumption, and the remainder exported. The area under cultivation has increased upwards of fifty per cent. The crops displaced are principally jowar, bejea, pulses, lentils, and, to some extens, wheat; but indigo, rice, gram, and even sugar case have been occasionally displaced to make way for the favorite crop. What is still more encouraging greater care and attention are being bestowed on the crop than formerly. 'Men, women, and children,' says the report, 'were continually to be seen in the field weeding, clearing, loosening the earth about the young plants, and fondly contemplating the crop upon which all their hopes are this year controd."

"There can be little doubt that the secres of this change lies in the tact that the c ops are their own, and not, as tormerly, those of their Muh-juns The absurd notion that the entirely fals fied by the event. The first effect of the high prices was to free the ryots from their Muhejuns; and they are now able to dispose of their produce at the market rates. A continuance of such prices would soon show how much of the apathy and loadference that were formerly supposed to be innate and ineradicable was really to

ited to their perpetual indebtedness. With the out-turn of cotton increasing at the present rate, however, these prices could not possibly be main-tained, even if the American war were to last forever. tained, even if the American war were to last forever. The native manufacture of cost n stuffs in every where much depressed, and in the eastern districts the trade is said to have almost entirely ceased. The demand for Eqopean fabrices also has, as a necessary result of the prevailing high prices, greatly diminished. Apart from the manufacture of native cloths for sale, there is the home manulacture, by producers employing native weavers to work up their own cetton for dome. I.o use, which we have alluded to in a former article. It must not be supposed that the report alludes to this when it speaks of the manafacture of native cloths having dimin rary, the official accounts from several districts a ectally refer to this kind of manufacture as having greatly

Naturalists have remarked that the squirrel is contin ually chatting to his fellow squirrels in the woods. This we have every reason to suppose, arises from the arimal ove of gossip, as he is notoriously one of the greatest tall bearers among the tribe.

reased.